Amendments to the Specification:

Please delete the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 7, which starts with "There is, therefore, ".

Please add the following new paragraph heading before the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 1:

**TECHNICAL FIELD**

Please add the following new paragraph heading after the paragraph ending at page 1, line 2:

**BACKGROUND**

Please add the following new paragraph and heading after the paragraph ending at page 3, line 1:

**SUMMARY AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

There is, therefore, a need to provide analgesics which are sufficiently potent to control pain perception in neuropathic, inflammatory, and other hyperalgesic syndromes, and which do not have serious side effects or cause patients to become addicted to them.

Please add the following new paragraph heading after the paragraph ending at page 7, line 6:

**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, lines 18-21, which starts with "Figure 4 shows . . ." with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 4 shows the effect of spongosine (0.6 mg/kg p.o.) in the presence and absence of naloxone in ~~the chronic constriction injury~~ a model of neuropathic pain; and
Figure 5 shows the additive effect of spongosine and gabapentin in ~~the chronic constriction injury~~ a model of neuropathic pain.

Please replace the paragraph at page 8, lines 20-27, which starts with "Figure 4: Spongosine. . ." with the following amended paragraph:

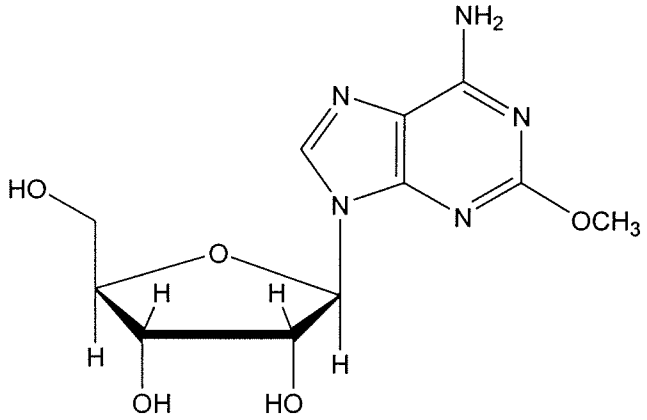
Figure 4: Spongosine (1.2 mg/kg p.o.) inhibits static allodynia in a model of neuropathic pain ~~caused by chronic constriction injury of the rat sciatic nerve~~, both in the presence and absence of naloxone (1 mg/kg s.c.). ~~Under anaesthesia the sciatic nerve was displayed in the right leg, and four loose ligatures tied round the nerve bundle. After approximately two weeks the rats developed static allodynia in the operated leg as judged by the difference in paw withdrawal thresholds of the right and left paws.~~ Administration of spongosine reduced the hyperalgesia as shown by the increased paw withdrawal threshold (PWT) in the presence and absence of naloxone. Veh: vehicle.

Please replace the paragraph at page 9, lines 2-10, which starts with "Figure 5: Spongosine . . ." with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 5: Spongosine and gabapentin inhibit static allodynia in a model of neuropathic pain ~~caused by chronic constriction injury of the rat sciatic nerve~~. Spongosine and gabapentin were administered (p.o.) in different proportions as indicated in the drawing. The total dose administered is shown on the horizontal axis, and the paw withdrawal threshold (PWT) on the vertical axis. The predicted anti-hyperalgesic effect (derived from the dose response curves obtained with each agent alone) if the effects of the two compounds are additive is shown (●). The observed effects are indicated by (■). It is apparent that the observed effects are not significantly different from those predicted by additivity.

Please delete the previous abstract and add the following new abstract:

The compound spongosine (2-methoxyadenosine), of the class of adenosines, is useful as an analgesic, particularly in a method of preventing, treating, or ameliorating pain which comprises administering spongosine (2-methoxyadenosine) to a subject in need of such prevention, treatment, or amelioration.




Spongosine (2-methoxyadenosine)